A36.40:73

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

C-73 October 10, 1931

WORLD COTTON PROSPECTS

Summary

Cotton prices declined throughout September and into October. On October 6 middling spot cotton at the 10 designated markets averaged 4.89 cents per pound. The tendency for the difference in prices of American over Indian cotton to narrow has recently become very pronounced. At Bremen this price parity has become as extreme as it was in 1926 when mills shifted from Indian to American cotton. In China and Japan, American cotton is also becoming cheap relative to Indian cotton and this probably explains in part the relatively large forward purchases of American cotton.

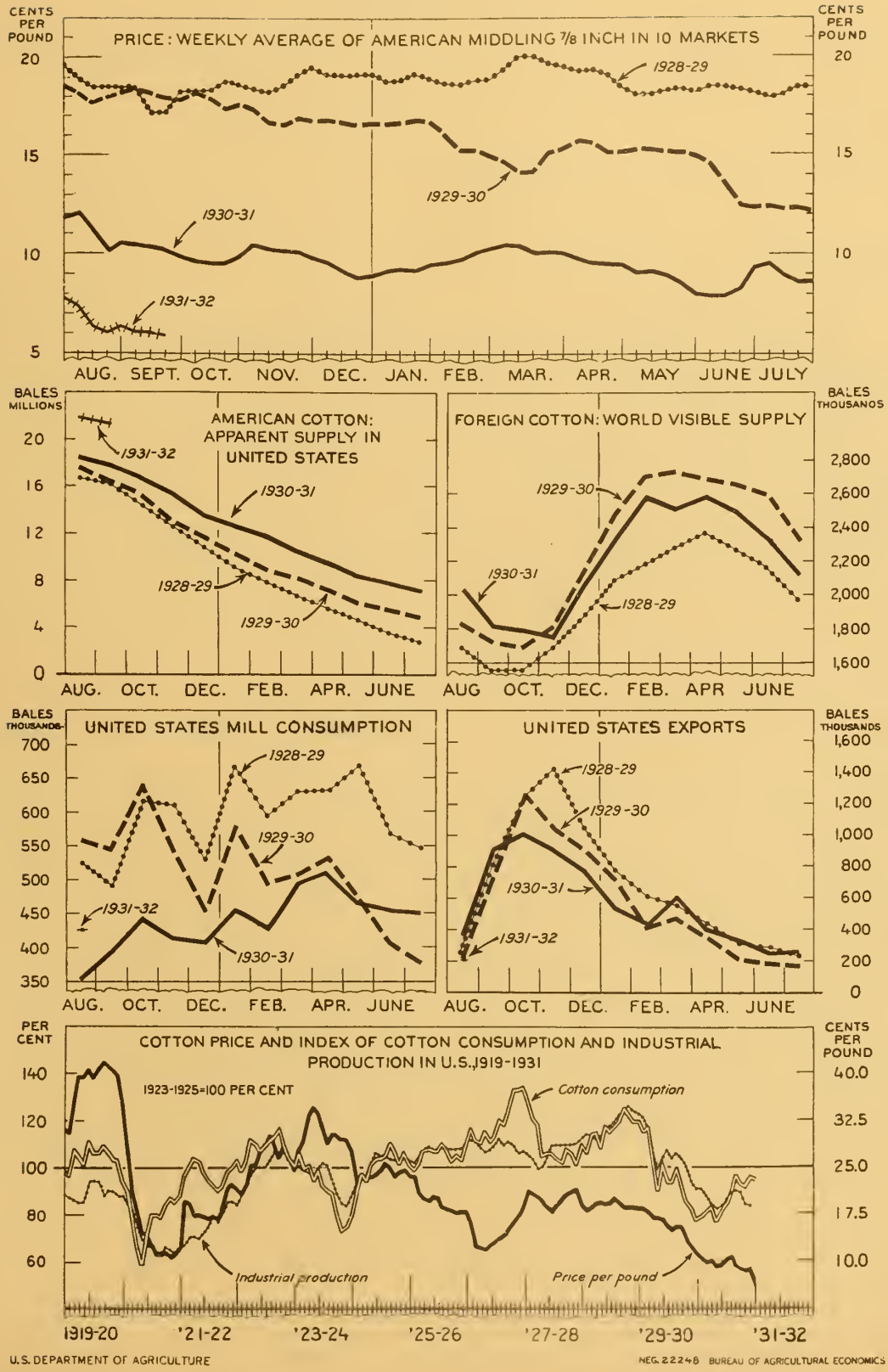
Stocks of American cotton at specified locations at the end of July indicated that the world carry-over of American this year was about 37 per cent (about 2.4 million bales) above last year while the carry-over of Indian cotton was probably the smallest since 1927. The world carry-over of Egyptian was about 13.7 per cent above the large carry-over of last year. While stocks of sundries cotton were slightly larger than last year they were smaller than in 1929 and 1928. In the nine countries where about 86 per cent of the total world mill consumption occurs, mill stocks of raw cotton were smaller on August 1 this year than a year earlier except for three countries, France, India, and Russia. Mill stocks of American were smaller in all of these countries except France, China, and India, while mill stocks of Indian cotton were smaller in all but France. Most countries reported larger stocks of Egyptian although the decreases in the United States and Russia were sufficient to reduce the total about 19,000 bales. The only important increase in stocks of sundries cotton at mills was in Russia.

While exports of American cotton during August and September have been below last year, the amount going to the Orient continues to run above a year ago. Domestic consumption during August was considerably above August 1930; therefore, disappearance from the United States was almost equal to last year.

In France and central Europe, spinning and weaving mill activity is thought to have declined during August while in Great Britain late reports indicate some improvement in sales of goods and yarns with some mills now operating which have been closed for more than a year. In the Orient, conditions continued to improve. August yarn production in Japan was 20 per cent above last year and the highest since May 1930 and exports of piece goods increased over July and were almost 10 per cent above August, 1930. Chinese mill activity during the summer has been maintained at a good rate, some improvement in low count yarns has recently been reported, and movement into the interior has been in fair volume.

The condition of the domestic crop on October 1 indicated a production of 15,284,000 bales while the ginnings reports indicate that harvesting is slow. Information on foreign production is still meager. In Russia, where the cotton acreage is said to have been increased 50 per cent, reports now forecast a large increase in production. As discussed later, these forecasts appear to be entirely too large. Egypt has an acreage decrease of 19 per cent and the first forecast of production places the crop 20 per cent below last year. The 1931-32 crop in India is expected by the Bombay cotton trade to be close to the 1930-31 production, while in Brazil a rough estimate places the new crop considerably above the short crop of last year and slightly above the 1929-30 crop.

THE COTTON PROSPECT



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 22248 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices

The average spot price in the 10 designated markets declined during the period from August 28 to September 28 about a cent per pound, the quotation on September 28 averaging 6.42 cents and compares with 5.46 cents on September 27, 1930. The spot price at New York on September 29 was 6.10 cents per pound for middling 7/8 inch and was the lowest price recorded in that market since June, 1899. The average price received by producers in the United States on September 15 was 5.9 cents per pound, compared with 6.3 cents on August 15 and 9.9 cents on September 15, 1930.

At Liverpool, cotton price quotations in terms of pence showed marked advances between August 28 and September 25 due to the decline in the exchange rate of sterling. At Bremen, Indian cotton during August was extremely high-priced in comparison with American, according to reports from Agricultural Attache L. V. Steere at Berlin. The comparative price of Indian was almost as high as in 1926 when a pronounced shift from Indian to American cotton occurred in European mill consumption. In Japan, spot prices of American were reported to have declined 7 per cent from August 22 to September 21 whereas Indian Oomra declined only 5 per cent which further improved the parity of American cotton there. The price parity of American cotton in Japan as related to Indian has continually improved for several months. A similar situation is reported in China with forward purchases of American cotton relatively larger than usual.

Stocks and Movements

Stocks of cotton on July 31 (carry-over)

In recent years those interested in the cotton situation have given considerable attention to the amount of cotton on hand at the end of the season (July 31). These stocks figures have become quite generally known as the "carry-over." Literally this means the amount of cotton carried over from the previous season into the new season which when added to the production gives the total supply for the season. The "carry-over of cotton in the United States" is very nearly what the phrase implies, for the Bureau of the Census makes a rather complete survey of the amount of cotton held in the United States. In the case of the "world carry-over" the figures do not include all cotton such as that on farms and at interior towns in foreign producing countries unless held by cotton mills. These figures, however, are more or less comparable from year to year and show in a general way the changes in the world carry-over. In Tables 1 to 6 the stocks of American, Indian, Egyptian, and Sundries cottons at specified locations at the end of July are shown for the eleven years ended in 1931.

In Table 1 stocks of all kinds of cotton held at specified locations at the end of July are shown and as may be seen the total this year amounted to 13,339,000 running bales compared with 11,242,000 bales last year or an increase of 18.7 per cent. While stocks this year were larger than in 1927 they were not as large as in 1921 by about 512,000 bales. Stocks at mills were the lowest since 1925 (see discussion on mill stocks page 9), but port stocks (except in Bombay) and stocks of American in the United States were considerably larger than last year.

Total stocks of American cotton at the specified locations shown in Table 2 amounted to 8,738,000 running bales this year compared with 6,377,000 bales and 4,564,000 bales one and two years earlier or an increase of 37.5 and 92.1 per cent respectively. In 1927 American cotton at these locations totaled 7,773,000 bales, but the greatest amount was held in 1921 when the total amounted to 9,489,000 bales.

While stocks of all cotton and stocks of American at the end of July this year were the largest since 1921, stocks of Indian (See table 3 also table 6) were the smallest since 1927 amounting to 2,481,000 bales compared with 2,910,000 bales last year, 3,980,000 bales in 1929, and 3,069,000 bales in 1928. Stocks of Egyptian cotton, on the other hand, (Tables 4 and 6) were 110,000 bales larger than in 1930 which was itself the largest of the last decade. Although stocks of Sundries cottons were slightly larger than last year they were smaller than in 1929 and 1928 by 20,000 and 51,000 bales respectively.

Table 1.- Cotton, all kinds: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July

Location	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
1/											
Mill stocks	4,597	5,162	4,055	3,574	4,267	4,498	5,407	4,787	4,863	4,498	4,322
Port stocks 2/											
Great Britain	1,171	851	432	456	639	943	1,297	763	859	821	951
Continent	530	426	186	295	318	345	842	677	490	532	790
Bombay	1,189	967	502	654	538	525	621	1,143	993	958	719
Alexandria) United States) 3/	265	223	136	51	53	205	304	205	215	476	594
										30	--
Afloat 2/											
For Great Britain	150	126	75	122	142	165	143	109	119	92	102
For Continent	348	219	209	195	222	227	328	323	290	253	170
Bombay Harbor	2	15	2	3	9	4	2	1	12	8	--
Stocks of American in United States 4/											
In public storage	3,639	1,413	838	641	487	1,893	1,803	1,156	923	2,804	4,491
Elsewhere	1,700	185	280	160	250	510	535	435	275	470	850
Port stocks and afloat 5/											
Japan and China	250	300	250	200	300	250	375	325	250	300	350
Total	13,851	9,887	6,995	6,351	7,287	9,535	11,556	9,824	9,269	11,242	13,339

1/ International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and Bureau of the Census.
2/ The Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular except port stocks in Bombay which are from Commercial and Financial Chronicle.
3/ Egyptian cotton in Alexandria and the United States.
4/ Bureau of the Census; does not include mill stocks.
5/ From Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Table 2.- Cotton, American: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July

Location	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
Mill stocks:											
In United States 1/	1,111	1,218	1,100	638	737	1,011	1,325	935	932	1,048	921
Outside United States 2/	1,144	1,251	716	689	1,046	958	1,731	1,177	1,197	937	954
Total mill stocks . .	2,255	2,469	1,816	1,327	1,833	1,969	3,056	2,112	2,129	1,985	1,875
Stocks in public storage in United States 1/	3,639	1,413	868	641	487	1,893	1,803	1,156	923	2,804	4,491
Stocks elsewhere in United States 1/	1,700	125	280	160	230	510	535	335	275	470	850
Port stocks: 3/											
Great Britain	750	505	161	200	381	557	954	486	419	294	426
Continent	498	442	112	194	249	272	790	616	411	407	691
Afloat: 3/											
For Great Britain	90	55	9	28	19	22	26	26	17	15	10
For Continent	307	120	108	116	124	134	234	200	140	102	75
Port stocks and afloat:											
Japan and China 4/	250	300	250	200	300	250	375	325	250	300	350
Total . .	9,489	5,427	3,604	2,866	3,623	5,607	7,773	5,256	4,564	6,377	8,768

1/ Bureau of the Census.
2/ International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association.
3/ The Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular.
4/ From Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Table 3.- Cotton, Indian: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July

Location	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
Mill stocks 1/	1,760	1,805	1,623	1,592	1,599	1,589	1,515	1,728	1,761	1,667	1,568
Port stocks:											
Great Britain 2/	58	23	62	96	35	19	13	54	57	77	73
Continent 2/	34	16	51	77	49	34	21	38	34	58	40
Bombay 3/	1,189	967	502	654	598	525	621	1,143	993	958	719
Afloat: 2/											
For Great Britain	4	13	29	12	22	12	17	14	13	20	16
For Continent	26	81	88	60	55	50	53	94	105	122	65
Bombay harbor	2	15	2	3	9	4	2	1	12	8	-
Total	3,073	2,920	2,356	2,494	2,367	2,233	2,247	3,069	2,980	2,910	2,481

1/ International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association.
2/ The Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular.
3/ Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Table 4.- Cotton, Egyptian: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July

Location	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
Mill stocks 1/	181	211	220	188	181	201	210	170	228	237	218
Port stocks 2/:											
Great Britain	75	97	89	41	38	41	58	51	59	43	59
Continent	11	11	10	9	5	8	9	7	6	13	10
Alexandria	265	223	136	51	55	205	304	205	215	476	594
United States										30	-
Afloat 2/:											
Great Britain	14	14	3	7	4	5	13	5	8	1	21
Continent	10	9	9	8	5	8	10	8	13	4	12
Total	556	565	472	304	288	468	604	446	529	804	914

1/ International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association.
2/ The Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular.

Table 5. - Cotton, sundries: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July

Location	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
Mill stocks 1/....	401	677	396	467	654	739	626	777	745	609	661
Port stocks 2/:											
Great Britain ...	288	226	120	119	185	326	272	172	304	407	393
Continent	17	17	13	15	15	31	22	16	30	54	49
Afloat 2/:											
For Great Britain	22	46	30	75	97	96	86	64	76	56	55
" Continent ...	5	9	4	11	38	35	26	24	32	25	18
Total	733	975	563	687	989	1,227	1,032	1,053	1,196	1,151	1,176

1/ International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. 2/ The Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular.

Table 6. - Cotton, by kinds: Summary of world stocks at the end of July

Kind	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
American	9,489	5,427	3,604	2,866	3,623	5,607	7,773	5,256	4,564	6,377	8,7[illegible]
Indian..	3,073	2,920	2,356	2,494	2,367	2,233	2,247	3,069	2,980	2,910	2,4[illegible]
Egyptian	556	565	472	304	288	468	604	446	529	804	91
Sundries	733	975	563	687	989	1,227	1,032	1,053	1,196	1,151	1,17[illegible]
Total.	13,851	9,887	6,995	6,351	7,267	9,535	11,656	9,824	9,269	11,242	13,3[illegible]

Mill stocks in the principal cotton consuming countries

A detailed report of mill stocks as reported by the International Federation is now available and in Table 7 mill stocks in the nine principal cotton consuming countries are shown for August 1 this year compared with August 1 last year. For data on mill stocks for earlier years see World Cotton Prospects, May 29, 1931. Consumption for the nine countries shown in the accompanying table was about 86 per cent of the total world mill consumption in 1930-31. Of these countries all but France, India, and Russia had smaller total stocks this year than last. Mill stocks of American cotton, however, were larger in France, China and India. In all of these nine countries except France, stocks of Indian were smaller than last year, while all countries except the United States, Great Britain and Russia showed larger stocks of Egyptian and in Great Britain the mills reported the same amount of Egyptian cotton at the beginning of the 1931-32 season as in 1930. The decrease in the United States and Russia was sufficient however, to reduce total mill stocks of Egyptian cotton in all countries to 218,000 bales compared with 237,000 bales in 1930.

Mill stocks of Sundries cotton were larger in Russia, Germany, Italy, and India, while in the other five countries shown here stocks were smaller this year, but the large increase in Russia was largely responsible for the total stocks of Sundries in all countries being 52,000 bales or 8.5 per cent above last year. It will be noted that Russian mills have smaller stocks of American, Indian, and Egyptian cotton, which is due largely to the fact that Russian production has increased.

Table 7.- Cotton: Mill stocks in specified countries by growths, on August 1, 1930 and 1931

Country	American		Indian		Egyptian		Sundries		Total	
	Aug. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1930	Aug. 1, 1931
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
United States	1,048	921	21	17	64	28	23	19	1,156	985
Great Britain	57	53	38	35	35	35	57	51	187	174
Germany	94	72	59	40	13	15	13	14	179	141
Japan	175	163	254	241	9	12	21	9	459	425
France	150	173	118	141	32	36	33	26	333	376
Italy	132	124	71	53	9	14	4	8	216	199
China	53	66	129	81	1	4	228	152	416	303
India	14	35	809	855	5	27	32	41	860	958
Russia 1/	16	-	7	6	35	15	74	190	132	211
Total above countries	1,744	1,607	1,506	1,469	203	186	485	510	3,938	3,772
World total	1,985	1,875	1,667	1,568	237	210	609	661	4,498	4,322

Compiled from reports of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.
For data for earlier years see World Cotton Prospects, May 29, 1931.
1/ Stocks in Russia on August 1, 1931 are estimated by the International Federation from Trade Reports.

Exports of American cotton

During August exports of cotton from the United States amounted to only 211,000 running bales compared with 366,000 bales in August 1930 and 226,000 bales in August 1929, according to reports from the Bureau of the Census. Not since 1920 have exports in August been as low as in August this year. The new crop is late and the movement into sight is probably the lowest since 1920 but the significance of this in retarding exports is partly offset by the fact that domestic stocks are with the exception of 1921, the largest on record. Exports have continued to run below last year during September, according to trade reports.

During August exports of American cotton to Japan amounted to 53,000 bales compared with 37,000 bales last year while exports to most other countries were considerably below last year. Exports to France amounted to 6,000 bales in August this year compared with 57,000 last year, Germany took 21,000 compared with 125,000 and the United Kingdom 7,000 against 55,000. Late trade reports show that exports to the Orient continue to run above last year.

Apparent supply of American cotton in United States

On September 1 the condition of the crop indicated a production of 15,685,000 bales which together with the carry-over of American cotton in the United States on August 1 pointed to a total supply of American cotton for the 1931-32 season of 21,947,000 bales for domestic use and exports. Exports and domestic consumption in August amounted to 626,000 bales leaving as the apparent supply in the United States on September 1, 21,321,000 bales. This compares with 17,957,000 bales a year earlier and a 5-year average 1926-1930 of 16,682,000 bales. The October estimate of production, of course will add 599,000 bales to both the total supply and to the supply remaining in the United States. The apparent supply in the United States this year is much larger than in any previous year. In 1921 when the carry-over was larger than this year the crop was much smaller and the disappearance in August (domestic consumption and exports) was larger. In 1926 when the record crop was produced the carry-over in the United States was more than 3 million bales less than this year and in that year disappearance was considerably greater than in August this year.

These calculations on the apparent supply do not take into consideration the variations in the amount of cotton ginned prior to August 1 from the growth of one crop year which becomes a part of the supply for the season ended August 1. Of the 1931 crop there were about 7,000 bales ginned prior to August 1 which should be counted in the supply for the 1930-31 season. These 7,000 bales are included in the carry-over and also in the estimate of the crop. By adding the two together some allowance is made for the ginnings prior to August 1 next year. Stated another way the failure to exclude cotton ginned prior to August 1 simply assumes that about the same amount will be ginned each year or that the difference will not be large enough to be of material significance. During the past five years the difference has averaged about 62,000 bales which is a relatively small amount compared with the total supply.

Continental European spinners' takings

For the last seven weeks of the 1930-31 season spinners on the Continent took about 380,000 bales of American cotton compared with 406,000 during the corresponding period in 1929-30 or a decrease of 6.4 per cent. During the entire season just passed, takings amounted to 3,507,000 bales compared with 4,177,000 and 4,877,000 bales respectively in the 1929-30 and 1928-29 seasons, a decrease of 16.0 and 28.1 per cent. In the first five weeks of this season 212,000 bales were reported to have gone to spinners on the Continent which was a decrease of 35.1 per cent from the same time in 1930-31 and 39.9 per cent below 1929-30.

Textile Situation

In the United States, the cotton textile industry is said to be regulating production in line with sales in order to prevent an accumulation of excess stocks. During August total consumption of raw cotton declined, whereas ordinarily August shows an increase over July. This decrease was probably due in part to the fact that sales in July were considerably less than in June while cotton consumption was above June. In the standard cotton cloth industry, production in August was above July which may have been due to an anticipation of increased sales in September and to the small stocks of goods. During the

past three years sales in September have averaged 48 per cent above August and at the end of August this year stocks of cloth were the lowest since comparable figures have been available.

In France and central Europe, cotton spinning and weaving mill activity is thought to have declined during August while in Great Britain the exports of piece goods and yarns continue to reflect the low demand from foreign countries, particularly India, which, with the domestic demand unimproved, means that the reduced spinning and weaving mill activity probably continued. Cables for the week ended September 25, however, from Manchester and Liverpool, indicate a considerable improvement in sales of goods to China, sales of yarn larger than for several years and an improved demand for raw cotton. In addition an agreement among some of the weavers to operate more looms per worker has enabled some mills to open which have been closed for more than a year. Stocks of yarn and cotton goods on the Continent have shown a tendency to rise recently. The stocks in central Europe are not considered burdensome, however, due to heavy reductions in previous months, but in western Europe the situation is not so favorable.

In Japan and China conditions continue to improve. Yarn production in Japan during August was the highest since May 1930 and piece goods exports were almost 10 per cent above last year.

Summary of mill consumption in important countries

The detailed report of the International Federation showing mill consumption by countries is now available. In Table 8, the consumption in the nine most important cotton consuming countries for the 1929-30 and the 1930-31 seasons is shown. What happened in the United States is generally known already - consumption of American decreased 12.4 per cent in 1930-31, Indian 29.5, Egyptian 48.9, Sundries 17.6, and the total of all kinds 13.4 per cent. In Great Britain, however, American was 32.8 per cent below 1929-30, Indian 54.0 per cent above, Egyptian 19.6 per cent below, Sundries 4.6 per cent below, giving a decrease of 20.3 per cent for all kinds. In Germany, consumption of American, Indian, and the total of all kinds showed decreases of 22.1, 23.2, and 17.9 per cent respectively; consumption of Egyptian amounted to only 2,000 bales less while that of Sundries increased 62.7 per cent. In France, Sundries and Egyptian suffered most, Indian remained the same, and American decreased 18,000 bales or 2.5 per cent.

Japanese consumption of American for the season decreased 14.7 per cent and somewhat similar decreases took place in consumption of other growths resulting in a decrease of 14.4 per cent in the total of all kinds. In Italy 28.5 per cent less American cotton was consumed in 1930-31 than in 1929-30. East Indian and Sundries also showed a decrease while Egyptian remained the same. China and India both consumed more American, Indian and Egyptian cotton than in 1929-30 and less Sundries. Russia on the other hand consumed approximately 81.6 per cent less American, consuming practically none during the last half of the season.

Summarizing the mill consumption in 1930-31 compared with 1929-30, American cotton showed a decline in all countries of 2.1 million bales or 16.2 per cent, the greatest percentage decreases taking place in Russia, Great Britain, and Germany. Total mill consumption of Indian decreased only 3.7 per cent with the most important decreases taking place in Germany, Japan, and Italy while in the other important consuming countries consumption was about the same or above 1929-30. Important decreases in the consumption of Egyptian took place in the United States and Great Britain, minor decreases in Japan, France and Germany with the total for all countries down 9.1 per cent. Consumption of Sundries was less in all countries except Germany, but no country showed a material decrease, the total of all countries being only 5.8 per cent less than in 1929-30. The total of all cotton was less in all important countries except China and India with the greatest decline in total consumption taking place in Italy, 21.3 per cent, Great Britain, 20.3 per cent, and Germany, 17.9 per cent. In Japan the decrease was 14.4 per cent, Russia 13.7 per cent, United States 13.4 per cent and in France 4.2 per cent.

Table 8.- Cotton: Mill consumption in specified countries by growths, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Country	American		East Indian		Egyptian		Sundries		Total	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
United States	5,811	5,091	61	45	137	70	51	42	6,060	5,246
Great Britain	1,474	991	183	252	301	242	502	479	2,465	1,964
Germany . . .	923	719	271	208	78	76	51	83	1,323	1,086
Japan	1,092	931	1,697	1,500	42	33	166	98	2,997	2,565
France	728	710	224	224	118	104	101	84	1,171	1,122
Italy	364	475	261	230	52	52	24	20	1,001	783
China	292	362	463	520	3	8	1,539	1,439	2,297	2,329
India	45	52	2,243	2,298	13	52	120	111	2,419	2,513
Russia 1/. .	283	52	113	114	52	60	1,661	1,595	2,109	1,821
Total above countries	11,310	9,383	5,521	5,395	796	700	4,215	3,951	21,842	19,429
World total	13,023	10,907	6,087	5,830	937	852	5,162	4,864	25,209	22,483

Compiled from reports of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.
For data for earlier years see World Cotton Prospects, April 30, 1931.
1/ Consumption in Russia during the last half of the 1930-31 season was estimated by the International Federation from trade reports.

United States

Cotton consumption in domestic mills during August amounted to about 426,000 running bales, a decline of about 25,000 bales from July, but was 73,000 bales or 20.8 per cent above August, 1930, according to reports of the Bureau of the Census. Ordinarily consumption during August is several thousand bales above July, but in view of the larger than seasonal advance in consumption during July accompanied by a large decrease in sales, some decrease in mill activity was to be expected.

The situation in the domestic standard cotton cloth industry showed a slight improvement during August with production, sales, and shipments all above July and a decrease of 6.9 per cent in stocks on hand, according to the reports of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants in New York. Sales, however, are below production and shipments, and as a result unfilled orders decreased about 21.6 per cent while production was maintained about 20 per cent above sales during August. Some of this increase in production may have been due to the fact that during the past three years sales during September have averaged 28,000 yards per week or 47.8 per cent above August. This section of the domestic cotton textile industry which is apparently well organized has been striving to keep production in line with consumption and as a result stocks on hand at the end of the month have decreased from a high point of 466 million yards in June 1930 to 251 million yards on August 31, 1931. These are the lowest stocks held since prior to August 1927 when comparable data were first available.

Great Britain

The cotton industry in Great Britain continues to feel the effect of the depression in foreign countries as well as at home. The seriousness of Great Britain's economic conditions has recently been brought to the eyes of the world by the decision to suspend the gold standard as a basis for their monetary system. Conditions in countries as affecting the British cotton mills are indicated by the accompanying table giving exports of piece goods by months in 1929-30 and in the 1930-31 season. This table also shows the importance of trade conditions and relations in and with India. During the 1929-30 cotton season total exports of piece goods to all countries amounted to 3,067.4 million square yards while in 1930-31 total exports amounted to only 1,746.6 million square yards or a decrease of 43.1 per cent. In the 1929-30 season exports to India amounted to 1,152.6 million square yards or 37.6 per cent of the total exports from Great Britain. During the past season India took only 383.7 million square yards which was only 22.0 per cent of the total piece goods exports and represented a 66.7 per cent decrease from 1929-30. In considering the table it should be recalled that in April 1930 India increased her tariff and at the same time placed the boycott on foreign goods. This was accompanied by a rather marked decline in Great Britain's exports to India, exports in April amounting to only 64.4 per cent of those in March. From this it is easy to see why the cotton industry of Great Britain is vitally interested in the improvement of trade relations with India. Trade reports from Manchester indicate that the Lancashire merchants are taking a great deal of interest in the London conference which brought representatives of India to Great Britain and that they are extending special invitations to these delegates to visit their cotton mills.

Table 9.- Cotton piece goods: Exports from Great Britain, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Months	1929-30			1930-31		
	Total to all countries	To India 1/		Total to all countries	To India 1/	
	Million square yards	Million square yards	Per cent of total	Million square yards	Million square yards	Per cent of total
Aug.	321.3	129.3	40.2	168.0	42.2	25.1
Sept.	237.5	89.9	37.9	142.7	22.7	15.9
Oct.	265.8	72.5	27.3	150.3	18.4	12.2
Nov.	284.0	104.6	36.8	130.3	18.9	14.5
Dec.	273.6	100.9	36.9	130.2	20.3	15.6
Jan.	313.2	126.0	40.2	155.6	28.9	18.6
Feb.	299.5	134.9	45.0	146.3	36.7	25.1
Mar.	281.3	130.8	46.5	136.4	34.7	25.4
Apr.	217.0	2/ 84.3	38.8	135.2	39.2	29.0
May	213.1	76.7	35.2	141.5	36.1	25.5
June	158.7	44.5	28.0	132.8	36.1	27.2
July	197.4	58.2	29.5	177.3	49.5	27.9
Total	3,067.4	1,152.6	37.6	1,746.6	385.7	22.0
Percentage change from previous year				-43.1	-66.7	

1/ India including Burma.
2/ Tariff increased and a boycott placed on foreign goods.

Total exports of piece goods in August amounted to 143.8 million square yards, a decrease of 33.5 million square yards or 18.9 per cent from July and 24.2 million or 14.4 per cent from August 1930. Exports of cotton yarn during August, however, were only 100,000 pounds below July and were 1 million pounds above August last year. While piece goods exports in August again showed a decline they were still considerably above the low point reached last November and December when the total amounted to slightly over 130 million square yards. The low point in exports of cotton yarn reached last September was 9.1 million pounds.

In cabled reports, from Manchester and Liverpool for the week ended September 25, China was reported as buying goods freely, sales of yarn were larger than in several years and there was a considerably better demand for raw cotton. Some mills are reported as having recently resumed operations after having been closed for about a year and a half. In these mills the workers have agreed to operate more looms which enables the mills to operate more profitably.

Continental Europe 1/

The heavy fall in cotton prices has quite generally caused extreme hesitancy among continental buyers of cotton yarn and cloth, which also made for a decrease in buying interest in raw cotton. In all important continental countries, as a result, spinner interest for new purchases of raw cotton has remained very limited, with reports from most sections indicating that only immediate needs were being covered. However, the drop in raw prices has been so drastic and the price level now reached is so low that some spinners in both central and western Europe, as well as Italy, have been induced to place larger fixing orders, with reports about the middle of September indicating that purchases of American cotton were in fairly large volume.

Continental spinner and weaver sales of yarn and cloth during the month of August, as already intimated, were very small, with some slight improvement toward the end of the month, when raw cotton prices also showed a firmer tone. The situation in western Europe, notably France, has become worse, and it is now evident that both sales and restrictions in activity in the latter country have been more important in recent months than was previously admitted. It is now obvious that the financial and other economic problems of central Europe, and now also those of England, have weighed heavily upon business sentiment in all continental markets.

Stocks of cotton yarn and cotton goods on the Continent have shown a tendency to rise recently because the reduced volume of sales has not been accompanied by corresponding reductions in mill activity. The stocks situation, however, is not unfavorable in central Europe, where heavy reduction has occurred in previous months, but it seems somewhat burdensome in western Europe for the moment. It is quite generally true that considerable losses have been encountered by the industry and the trade on such stocks through the sudden and heavy fall in the price of raw cotton, which was reflected, though to a less extent, in prices of manufactured products. It is not believed, however, that the losses incurred by continental spinners on raw cotton holdings were dangerous in extent, because of the cautious buying policy observed in recent months. Some exception is indicated from Poland, where losses on raw cotton by the industry are prominently mentioned in the press.

1/ Based on report dated September 5, 1931 from Agricultural Attache L. V. Steere at Berlin, supplemented by cable on September 16.

Germany

The July report of German spinners and weavers indicated very unsatisfactory conditions during the second part of July, with a radical decline in sales of yarn and cloth as a result of the drop in raw cotton prices, which caused considerable hesitancy among buyers. It was further reported that the calling of old contracts declined considerably.

Conditions have not improved during the month of August, some reports indicating even worse business than in the second part of July. Toward the end of the month, however, some improvement in both new sales and deliveries on old contracts was reported, but early September reports indicated that new orders for both yarn and cloth were at a minimum. The shrinkage of new orders during the second half of July and early August has been attributed, to some extent, to the restrictions on payments incident to the German financial crisis. Meanwhile these restrictions have largely been done away with.

Activity in German spinning and weaving mills has not shown significant change in recent months, but it should be noted that spinning activity, which rose steadily from 77 per cent of the 1928 monthly average in January 1931, to 98.5 per cent in April, has declined somewhat since, and was estimated at 86 per cent in July 1931. Weaving mill activity continued to rise for a somewhat longer period, with this year's peak reached in June, when it was 71 per cent of full capacity as compared with 57 per cent in January 1931. The July figure has dropped below June to 69 per cent. These developments are not particularly unfavorable as weaving activity has recently been above the level of the same months last year. However, spinning activity figures have mostly been running below last year.

Spinner buying at Bremen was very quiet during August, but showed some improvement toward the end of the month, when an increase in price-fixing orders also indicated slightly more confidence in current cotton values. Of course, only the most necessary needs were covered and engagements for longer periods were generally avoided. All difficulties in the procurement of foreign exchange or in the disposal of foreign exchange on hand have been removed by a liberal interpretation and administration of official regulations.

Czechoslovakia and Austria

Both Czechoslovakia and Austria report continuance of generally unsatisfactory textile conditions, with respect to new business as well as mill activity, although operations in Czechoslovakia have shown a tendency to rise slightly in recent weeks owing to increased export sales to Danubian countries. A great drop in activity occurred in Austria around the middle of the year and low levels still persist. Austrian hopes for an improvement of textile exports to Hungary, as a result of the new commercial treaty with that country, have not been realized because business with Hungary has been almost completely cut off for some time by the foreign exchange restrictions imposed in Hungary. Arrangements are now being made to relieve this situation, however, through permitting Hungarian importers to acquire claims on Austria resulting from Hungarian exports to that country, and to make their payments for imported Austrian goods in this way.

Hungary

Hungary reports stagnant yarn sales and limited cloth business toward the end of August, with a tendency toward extreme caution among buyers because of the financial situation within the country. A recent statement of the Hungarian Textile Association indicates that the decline in textile consumption in 1930 in Hungary, compared with 1928, amounts to 30 to 40 per cent.

A recent statement by the Czechoslovakian statistician Uhlig points out the efforts of Hungary to make herself more and more self-sufficient with respect to cotton textile production. He gives the following dates as basis:

Table 10.—Hungary imports of cotton goods as a percentage of total consumption of finished goods

Year	Yarn	Grey goods	Finished fabrics	Others	Total share of imports	Share of domestic production
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1925..	27	21	29	4	81	19
1929..	21	14	15	2	52	48
1930..	13	16	12	2	43	57
1931..	12	10	7	2	31	69
1st quarter						

France

It has become evident recently that declines in new cotton yarn and cloth business, as well as restrictions in mill activity in France during recent months, have been more important than was admitted by press and trade observers. It is now reported that the French cotton industry has accumulated quite important stocks of yarn and cloth because output was not reduced in conformity with the reduction in new sales. As a result, it is pointed out, the French industry has suffered certain losses through the heavy price decline in recent months. Conditions are reported very unsatisfactory in the Roubaix-Tourcoing district, as well as in Alsace. The Alsacian Cotton Association recently recommended to the industry a further curtailment of production. The question was also discussed whether or not it would be possible to buy old and obsolete factories to eliminate them from the industry, an idea also advanced several months ago in Czechoslovakia - without result.

While separate comparable figures for cotton mill production in France are not available, the following figures on general textile production in France may be of some interest. According to the French statistical office, textile production in France during the first quarter of 1931 amounted to 83 per cent of the quarterly average in 1913, and during the second quarter of 1931 had dropped to 77 per cent.

July reports from French cotton centers indicated some financial difficulties in the cotton industry, and it was recently reported that the industry in places is suffering considerably from rigorous credit withdrawals by British banks engaged in financing the French cotton industry. The slowness or reluctance of French banks in replacing these credits resulted in embarrassment for the industry.

Belgium

The Belgian cotton mill situation is still very unsatisfactory. The restriction of mill activity is considerable, in some cases amounting to even 50 per cent of single shift capacity. The industry is feeling the loss of the South American market because of the great fall in prices of agricultural products there, as well as monetary disorders in several territories. Numerous financial difficulties are also reported in the Belgian cotton mill industry.

Holland

Reports from Holland indicate small sales of cotton yarn as a result of a considerable reduction in weaving mill activity because of reduced export sales. A certain amount of short-time is also organized in Holland.

Italy

New reports are not available on recent developments in Italy, but it appears that conditions have not changed much from a month ago. Spinning mill activity around the middle of the year fell somewhat below the levels of January and February, and the same is true of weaving mill operations.

Activity, however, is now only slightly below the same time last year when the depression was already very severe. The decrease in activity as compared with 1928 and 1929 amounts roughly to 30 per cent. At the reduced prices purchases of American cotton were reported as fair about the middle of September while Indian cotton was being neglected.

Poland

New reports from Poland indicate that the heavy fall in raw cotton prices has caused considerable uncertainty in the industry and the trade and has intensified the difficult situation already existing. It seems that considerable losses have been encountered on raw cotton purchased prior to the August fall in prices, as well as on the stocks of yarn and goods held. Some financial difficulties were reported during August and a large Lodz cotton spinning mill was forced to ask for a moratorium. A certain seasonal improvement in cloth sales was indicated toward the end of August, and it is hoped that this will continue.

Owing to the continuance of difficult conditions in the Polish cotton industry, the formation of a large spinning and weaving trust has recently been discussed in the press and in interested circles.

Japan

During the period from August 22 to September 25, prices of American spot cotton in Japan declined 7 per cent while Indian Comra dropped 5 per cent, spot yarn 10 per cent and yarn future 10 percent which further improves the price parity of American, according to a report from Consul Donovan at Kobe. The report adds that the most important question facing the Japanese cotton spinning and weaving industry at the present time is the effect of recent events in China.

Yarn production continued to rise during August mounting to 88.6 million pounds compared with 86.9 million in July and 73.5 million in August 1930, or an increase of about 1.9 and 20.5 per cent respectively. This was the largest production of yarn for any month since May 1930 when about 92.9 million pounds of yarn were produced and was only 14.6 per cent below the record production of November 1929 when 103.8 million pounds were produced. The continued increase is due to good demand and to the increase in the number of spindles in operation. While yarn stocks were slightly larger than the previous month they were much below a year ago. Imports of Chinese yarns have practically ceased due to the decline in prices of Japanese yarn, but the Japanese spinners are said to be still able to produce at a good margin of profit.

Heavy orders of piece goods were placed by Chinese and Indian buyers during August and total exports amounted to 140.4 million square yards compared with 137.8 million in July and 128.0 million in August last year. This is an increase of 1.9 and 9.7 per cent respectively.

Imports of American cotton during August amounted to about 42,000 bales compared with about 36,000 bales in August last year. Total imports of American for the 1930-31 season has been placed at 1,134,000 bales. Imports of Indian amounted to 1,357,000 bales and all others to 255,000 bales. Visible stocks of American continued to decline and at the end of August

amounted to 161,000 bales and is reported as about normal.

China

Yarn and cotton prices in China continued to decline during the month ended about September 11, but fluctuations have been within rather narrow limits, according to cabled advice from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. The demand for yarn was not considered unfavorable for this season of the year and some of the weakness in the market has been due to anticipation of decreased purchasing power in the flooded areas. It was reported that while many think that there are significant decreases in the demand for yarn due to the flood, the opinion is gaining ground that the reduced demand from this source has been exaggerated and that total consumer demand for all China is fully equal to last year.

Mill activity in China during the summer has been maintained at a good rate and stocks of yarn are about average. Some improvement in the demand for low count yarns was reported early in September and the movement into the interior has been in fair volume.

Stocks of native cotton are light and stocks of American and Indian cottons are not unusually heavy. From forward purchases of raw cotton already made it appears that more American cotton is being bought this year than last and that the proportion of American in comparison with Indian is increasing significantly.

Acreage, Production and Crop Conditions

United States

The October 1 condition of the 1931 crop pointed to a production of 16,284,000 bales of 478 pounds net which is 2,352,000 bales or 16.9 per cent above last year and 1,016,000 bales or 6.7 per cent above the 1925-1929 average of 15,268,000 bales. Ginnings up to October 1 amounted to only 5,408,000 running bales compared with ginnings to the same date last year of 6,304,000 bales and 5,751,000 bales for the 5-year average. The tardiness in the harvesting of the crop this year is probably due in part to efforts of producers to reduce costs by using only family labor in the harvesting.

India

No official reports have been received from India pertaining to the 1931-32 crop since the last release of this publication, but trade reports indicate that weather conditions have been favorable for the development of the new crop and although plantings up to August 1 were 6.4 per cent below the same time last season the crop is now expected by Bombay cotton men to be about the same as last year. The official estimate of the Indian Government placed the 1930-31 crop at 4,033,000 bales of 478 pounds which was the lowest production since 1921-22. The total acreage in India last year was 23,616,000 acres which was the lowest since 1922-23.

Egypt

The acreage in Egypt this year has been estimated at 19.2 per cent less than in 1930-31 and it was thought for a time that the shortage of water in the Nile would result in a serious reduction in acre yields. On August 8. however, Cotton Specialist P. K. Norris, stationed at Cairo, reported that the Irrigation Department of the Egyptian Government had announced that the water supply of the Nile was steadily increasing and that it is felt that there will be no further serious water shortage this season. The August official report on Egyptian cotton, however, admitted that the water shortage had reduced the yield of the 1931-32 crop. The shortage of water was particularly detrimental to the districts at the extreme ends of the canals of the Lower Delta. Most of that area is in Sakellaridis cotton which with the 43 per cent reduction in Sakel acreage points to a production of this variety far below average. By September 9, cotton bolls were opening in all parts of Egypt, and picking was under way in Upper Egypt, according to a recent report from Mr. Norris. The first official estimate of the 1931-32 crop which has just been received places the production at 1,329,000 bales or a decrease of 20 per cent from last year. Production of Sakellaridis is estimated at 34.3 per cent below 1930-31 and other varieties 15.0 per cent below.

A decree restricting the Sakellaridis area to 30 per cent and other cotton to 25 per cent of the cultivated area next year (1932-33) was approved by the Egyptian Government on September 21, according to a cable from Mr. Norris. Planting of Sakel in the Delta was restricted to 40 per cent of the crop acreage this year.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

The Sudan reports of seed issued to growers points to a decrease in acreage in some sections while in other sections the acreage will probably be larger, according to a recent report from Mr. Norris. A reduction in transportation charges is given as one factor which may stimulate planting. Plantings during August in the Sudan were slow due to unexpected rains reports Mr. Norris. Last year acreage in the Sudan amounted to 387,200 acres which was the largest on record. The yield per acre, however, was less than in the two previous years.

Brazil

A rough preliminary figure for the 1931-32 crop in Brazil based on unofficial estimates places production at 600,000 bales of 478 pounds, according to a cable on September 29 from Consul General Samuel T. Lee at Rio de Janeiro. Due to severe drought and pest damage, the 1930-31 crop was 493,000 bales as compared with 562,000 bales in 1929-30.

Russia

The Russian cotton picking campaign is expected to begin in earnest about the middle of September; the first lots of early cotton are already reported picked in some sections of Middle Asia. Cultivation of cotton is reported to have been effected to a greater extent than last year, but mention has also been made of the very superficial manner in which some of it has been carried out.

About two-thirds of the total cotton crop is expected to come from the State and Collective farms, chiefly the latter, and this fact is probably responsible for Government having fixed its plan for completion of the bulk of cotton harvest by December 1. Picking continued into January a year ago and some cotton appears to have remained unpicked when the snowfall occurred.

Estimates of the total Russian cotton crop are even more confusing than they were last year, and the confusion applies to the 1930-31 crop as well as to the 1931-32 crop. Last fall Russian estimates of the 1930-31 crop appeared unduly optimistic. As the season advanced the estimates were increased, finally reaching 2,050,000 bales. On the basis of other figures available, the likelihood of over-estimating the yields to be obtained in newly developed areas, and past experience in dealing with Russian figures, this Bureau adopted the figure of 1,850,000 bales as being more likely than the final last year's official figure to represent the Russian crop. (See Cotton Prospects, January 31, 1931). The International Institute of Agriculture has recently cabled that it now has a revised figure of 1,596,000 bales for the 1930-31 crop. This seems low, if the acreage figures are correct, for it would reduce the yield to about 197 pounds per acre the lowest since 1924-25 and compares with a 5-year average yield, 1925-26 to 1929-30 of 257.2 pounds per acre. Until more is known of the revised estimate it may be as well to continue using the figure of 1,850,000 bales for the 1930-31 crop, with the understanding that even that figure will probably be scaled downward and that the 2,050,000 figure appears less warranted than ever. If the figure of approximately 1,600,000 bales for the 1930-31 crop is substantiated it will have an important bearing on the expectancies for the future Russian crops, for it is only slightly above the previous peak of 1,512,000 bales reached in 1915-16 and is about in line with the average increase of approximately 200,000 bales yearly in the Russian crop since 1926-27, and it is in marked contrast to the increase of 700,000 bales or over 50 per cent that was formerly claimed to have occurred in 1930-31.

The experience with the 1930-31 crop needs to be kept in mind in evaluating forecasts of the 1931-32 crop. As stated in our earlier reports, Russian acreage figures for 1931 show an increase of 50 per cent over the 1930 figures. A cable from the International Institute of Agriculture states that, due to the increased acreage and an increase in yield per acre because of improved care, the 1931-32 crop is expected to be 80 per cent larger than the 1930-31 crop. This forecast is less probable even than the earlier estimate for last year. It neglects the problems that are likely to arise in establishing cotton growing in new areas, it disregards the fact that harvesting difficulties are likely to develop, especially where cotton was planted late in the season, and it makes no allowance for possible downward revisions in the acreage estimates. Finally it disregards the fact that this year 10 per cent more of the cotton acreage is in new regions where little if any irrigation is believed to be practiced and where yields per acre are almost certain to be lower than in older irrigated regions. All information now available points to some increase in the 1931-32 Russian cotton crop over that of 1930-31, but past experience indicates that such increase is likely to be moderate and not in keeping with claims now made for it. Such claims appear to reflect the Soviet "plan" and to disregard past experience.

Cotton picking started early in September in the principal cotton sections of Ukraine which is a newly developed cotton region of Russia with an area of about 400,000 acres (see World Cotton Prospects July 25, 1931 page 18). According to a report in Socialist Agriculture of September 14, 1931, the crop this year will exceed considerably the quantity called for by the "plan", and it is conservatively estimated at over 90,000 bales. Considerable harvesting and procuring difficulties are mentioned, however, due to the poor organization of the various agencies which are charged with the task.

Reports from several sections of North Caucasus, another newly developed cotton growing region of Russia with a 1931 cotton area of over 500,000 acres are on the whole favorable to the crop, according to "Socialist Agriculture", of September 18, 1931. The yield is forecast from 59 to 206 pounds per acre with the figure of 118 to 147 pounds per acre most frequently mentioned. The crop has matured and picking has begun. So far, little abandonment has been reported. Thus, in the Voronzovo-Alexandrovsky district, for instance, out of 36,000 acres planted to cotton only 1,700 acres were abandoned. It is expected that a great deal more cotton will be picked this fall after the appearance of frosts than last year. According to one authority, however, by properly treating bolls which do not open before the arrival of frost the yield may be not less than 118-147 pounds per acre (I. M. Kapriianov, "New Cotton Regions of U.S.S.R.)

Cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Russia

Efforts are being made in Soviet Russia to develop the cultivation of Egyptian cotton as part of the campaign for "cotton independence", or self-sufficiency in the matter of cotton supply. A recent decree of the Collegium of the Commissariat of Agriculture of U.S.S.R., set aside for the cultivation of Egyptian cotton six districts of the Tadjik Republic or Tadjikistan and southern districts of Turkmenistan (both in what was formerly known as Russian Turkestan), and two districts of Azerbaidjan in Transcaucasia. The decree calls for an acreage of about 250,000 acres in 1932 and nearly 340,000 acres in 1933 in these districts.

The most important of these sections is the Sarai-Kamarsk District in Tadjikistan (on the border of Afganistan) where the first experiments with the growing of Egyptian cotton in U.S.S.R. were made. In 1930, 741 acres were planted to Egyptian cotton in this district and in 1931, the acreage increased to 7,413 acres, according to an article in "Socialist Agriculture" of September 17, 1931. This district is to become a source of seed of Egyptian cotton for all other regions.

In addition to the regions where cotton is seeded directly in the fields, it is also provided that an area of about 50,000 acres in 1932 and about 170,000 acres in 1933 be devoted to Egyptian cotton in the more northern cotton regions where this cotton is transplanted after being started under glass. The report claimed that this method of growing cotton has given good results. It involves increased labor requirements, but these are more than offset by higher yields with the resulting lower cost of production, according to "Socialist Agriculture" for August 29 and September 17. It is hoped by Soviet Authorities that the increased labor expenditure will be reduced in the future through the use of labor saving devices thus reducing further

the cost of production. Experiments with transplanting of cotton were first tried in 1923. In 1930 the area devoted to transplanted cotton was estimated at 2,842 acres and this year it has increased to 14,326 acres according to "Socialist Agriculture" of September 11, 1931. The chief value of this method of growing cotton is said to consist in that it permits the cultivation of the late-maturing Egyptian types in many of the cotton regions of U.S.S.R. which are situated too far to the north to make possible the growing of such cotton with its long vegetation period in the ordinary manner. The yield per acre of transplanted Egyptian cotton in 1930 on a State farm located not far from Tashkent (Turkestan) was 609 pounds of lint per acre and on another State farm in the region of Fergana (Turkestan) was 618 pounds per acre. The yields obtained from the transplanted American types on the same State farms were 695-795 pounds per acre as against an average yield of 200 pounds per acre and highest yield of 412-471 pounds per acre where the cotton was planted directly in the fields. Similar or better results were obtained on some collective farms. It should be noted however that very probably these yields were all obtained on irrigated land and it also seems probable that these areas were given special attention. The fact that seed requirements are less in the case of transplanted cotton is also considered highly advantageous, especially since it facilitates rapid collection of a pure seed supply which is the aim of Soviet authorities. For maps of cotton regions in Russia, see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 3, 1931.

It is decreed that the growers of Egyptian cotton are to be encouraged by higher prices, increased grain rations, and privileges in the supply of manufactured goods.

Uganda

Cotton planted in Uganda up to the end of July as reported by the Department of Agriculture, Kampala, Uganda, was about 522,000 acres compared with plantings to the same date last year of 283,000 acres, according to a report from Vice Consul Oscar Thomason. Last year the total acreage was probably between 680,000 and 700,000 acres. The report indicates that plantings this year are earlier than usual and that increase over planting to the same date last year is not indicative of a large increase in the total. The report further states that rainfall and other weather conditions have been favorable to the development of the crop.

Mexico

The 1931-32 crop in Mexico has been estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 178,000 bales of 478 pounds net or an increase of 5.3 per cent over the 169,000 bales produced in 1930-31. Although the production is higher than last year the acreage is estimated at 17.3 per cent smaller, being 325,000 acres compared with 393,000 acres in 1930-31.

- - - -0- - - -

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 08863 1071

CONTENTS

PAGE

1 - Summary . . . . . 1 - 2
2 - Figure - The Cotton Prospect. . . . . Opposite 2
3 - Prices 3
4 - Stocks and Movements. . . . . 3 - 11
5 - Textile Situation . . . . . 11 - 15
6 - Continental Europe. . . . . 16 - 20
7 - Japan . . . . . 20 - 21
8 - China 21
9 - Acreage, Production and Crop Conditions . . . . . 21 - 25

TABLES

1 - Cotton, all kinds: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July 5
2 - Cotton, American: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July. 6
3 - Cotton, Indian: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July. . 7
4 - Cotton, Egyptian: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July 7
5 - Cotton, sundries: Stocks at specified locations at the end of July. 8
6 - Cotton, by kinds: Summary of world stocks at the end of July. . . . 8
7 - Cotton: Mill stocks in specified countries by growths, on August 1, 1930 and 1931. 10
8 - Cotton: Mill consumption in specified countries by growths, 1929-30 and 1930-31 13
9 - Cotton piece goods: Exports from Great Britain, 1929-30 and 1930-31 15
10 - Hungary imports of cotton goods as a percentage of total consumption of finished goods 18

UNIV OF FLORIDA
DOCUMENTS DEPT.
U.S. DEPOSITORY